





Markhams
METHODE,
OR
EPITOME.

WHEREIN IS SHEWED
his approued Remedies for all Diseases
whatsoever, incident to Horses, and they
are almost 300. all cured with twelve
Medicines onely, not of twelve pence cost,
and to be got commonly
every where.

ALSO FOR CVRING OF
all Oxen, Kine, Buls, Calues, Sheepe,
Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kinde,
Conies, all sorts of Poultrye, all Water-
fowle, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, & the like,
Pigeons, all singing Birds, Hawkes of all
kinde; and other Creatures seruiceable for
the vse of man.

Diuided into twelve generall Points or Heads.

By GERVAS MARKHAM, Gentleman.

The sixth Edition corrected by the Author.

L O N D O N,
Printed by Tho. Harper for Iohn Harison, and are to be
sold by Richard Royston, at his shop in Ivie-Lane.
M. DC. XXXIII,

Markham

METHOD

OR

EPITOME

WHEREIN IS SHOWN

his approved Remedies for all Diseases

whether they be incident to the Head, and they

are almost all cured with this

Remedy, which is of such use to the

Body as to be necessary

to the

ALSO FOR CURING OF

all Oxen, Kine, Bulls, Calves, Sheep,

Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kinds,

Cornish, all sorts of Poultry, all Water-

fowls as Geese, Ducks, Swans, &c. the like,

Pigeons, all singing Birds, Hawks of all

kindes; and other Creatures, Remedies for

the use of man.

Divided into two parts, the first of which

By GERVAE MARRHAM, Gentleman.

The first Edition is sold by the Author.

LONDON

Printed by T. H. for T. H. and J. H. at the

Golden Ball, in St. Dunstons Church-yard.

MDCXXXIII.



A Preface to the old and *new* Readers.



His is an Age (gentle reader) of much inquisition and examination of mens printed workes: neither is it in my conceit either vn-

reasonable or vaneccessary that men should giue account for their labours, especially where they make the world beleue they do the world a particular profit, for otherwise the world might come to be cosened. Therefore for my selfe, thus me thinkes I heare the world say : Sir, why load you thus both mens mindes and the Booke-sellers stalles with such change and variety of
A 2 Bookes,

To the Reader.

Bookes, all vpon one subiect, as if men were tied to your readings? Me thinks the little pamphlet you first published, might haue giuen satisfaction. To this I answer: That Pamphlet was the milke of my first experience, drawne not to nourish the world, but to giue a little satisfaction to a noble Kinsman I had, from whom a very corrupt copy was stolne, and put to printing without my knowledge; so that to shield both mine owne shame & the bookes, I was compeld to put it forth in that manner as it went, and then, many iudicious Gentlemen in the same Art found fault in the brieuenesse thereof, saying that the scanting of my rules tooke away much satisfaction from the young Scholler, and that there was a lameness therein, because I had not handled the whole members of the Art, but here a finger, and there a toe, as I was led by my owne fancie. Hence it came I writ the great Booke *Cavalierice*, and in it omitted nothing in my know-

To the Reader

knowledge appertinent to Horsemanship: but by reason of a too greedy and hastie Booke seller, and the distributing of the worke into the hands of many Printers, it was not only exceeding falsely printed, but also most part of the booke of cures left out, which was such a maim to the Booke, that I was many yeeres siid vp by my friends to repaire that error, which I did by writing that booke intituled the *Master-piece*, wherein I haue set down enery disease, and enery medicine, so full and so exactly, that there is not a Farrier in this Kingdome, which knowes a medicine for any disease, which is true and good indeed, but I will finde the substance thereof in that booke, yet this booke did not satisfie my friendes, for they said though it were a worke right good & necessary, yet the greatnes of the booke and the great price thereof, depriued poore men of the benefit; and that the multiplicitie of the medicines, and the cost

To the Reader.

of the ingredients were, such as poore
men stood amazed at, and found that
their beasts perished before they could
compasse that should cure them; from
whence only I haue with much labor
and experience found out the contents
of this booke, where with twelue me-
dicines, not of twelue pence cost, and
to bee got commonly euery where, I
will cure all the diseases that are in Hor-
ses whatsoever, & they are almost 300.
This booke I hope the price will not
hinder, for it is determined only for
the good of the needfull, & whose use
if it proue as fortunate as it is faithfully
and iustly set downe, they will haue
cause to praise God and loue me; for
my great paines, in enlarging and cor-
recting this latter Edition, as thou shalt
finde.

Geruase Markham.

A briefe Table, shewing the

Contents of the twelve Pointes

handed in this Booke.

The first Point sheweth the Character
or nature of the Horse, and how the
Horse being subject almost to 300
diseases, yet all may be cured by 2
medicines, & commonly to be written, Fol. 1. &c.

The second Point containeth the rarest me-
dicine that ever was found out for Horses, from
Fol. 23. to 27.

The third Point sheweth the nature of the
Oxe, the Cow, Bull, and Calf, and how to
cure all the diseases incident to them, with such
medicines, from Fol. 27. to 32.

The fourth Point sheweth the nature of
Sheepe, and how to cure all the diseases in them
with six medicines, from Fol. 32. to 40.

The fifth Point sheweth the nature of
and how to cure all diseases in them with two
medicines, as from Fol. 40. to 46.

The sixth Point sheweth the nature of Swine,
and how to cure all diseases in them with three
medicines, from Fol. 46. to 51.

The seventh Point sheweth the nature of all
kinds of Dogs, and how to cure all the diseases
in them with 3 medicines, from Fol. 51. to 56.

A 4

The Table.

The eight point sheweth the nature of Hares and Conies, and how to cure all the diseases in them with one only medicine, from Fol. 61. to 65.

The ninth Point sheweth the nature of all sorts of Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkeys, Pecoockes, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, Cranes, House-doves, Stock-doves, Turtle-doves, and the like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with foure medicines, from Fol. 65. to 71.

The tenth Point sheweth the nature of all water-fowle, as Swans, Geese, Ducks, Tayles, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Plovers, Herns, Puets, Bitters, Gullies, and such like, and how to cure the diseases in them with one medicine only, from Fol. 71. to 73.

The eleventh Point sheweth the nature of all singing and whistling Birds, as Nightingale, Robbin, Bulfinch, Linnet, Solitary Sparrow, Goldfinch, Miskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Calander, Black-bird, Throattle, Cordiall, Lark, and such like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with threë medicines, as from Fol. 73. to 80.

The twelfth and last Point sheweth the Character and nature of all sorts of Hawkes, and how to cure all the diseases in them with 6. medicines only, as from Fol. 80. to 85.

And concludeth with the nature of Red and Fallow Detre.



A CHARACTER

of the Nature of the Horse.

Horses of all the vnreasonable creatures vpon the earth, are of the greatest vnderstanding, ha- uing in them (as the Schoole- men affirme) a certaine naturall instinct, not onely of the knowledge of their riders, and keepers, but also of their owne ge- neration and descent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in such wise that they will refuse (as *Pliny* saith) to couple or ingender with them: they are also of all creatures, the aptest to learne any motio, and the readiest to obey their teachers, hauing a greater loue to exer- cise then any other beast. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an excee- ding delight in the warres, and (as some Schoole-men affirme) haue a certaine fore- knowledge of battell, and will prepare them- selues man-like for the same. They will mourne for the losse, or deaths of their Ma- sters, and are so apt to endure labour, that it

is

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is written of the horses of the Samaritans, that they would gallop a hundred and fifty miles end-ways, without rest or stay: they are naturally of long life, and by choice keeping, have beene brought to summe up fifty yeeres; but for thirty yeeres it is much ordinary. The Mares are lesse lived, as till twenty, or five and twenty at the most. They are of all beasts the most beautifull of shape, they are fit for the saddle at foure yeeres, for the warres at six, for the race at eight, for hunting, or for extreame matches, at nine or eleven: the females beare their Foales full eleven months, and foale in the twelfth: the best time for their ingendring is March, at the increafe of the Moone, or in the middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her Foale standing: they are suppoed to bee so loving and kinde to their generation, that if a Foale lose the dam, yet the other Mares which are milch, will of their owne accord, lend their teats, and feed or nurse up the orphan Foale. Horses are subject to more diseases then any other beast, for they have full as many as belong to a man; and yet notwithstanding, all those diseases may be cured by twelve medicines onely, as you shall finde by reading of the sequell which followeth.

How



HOW TO CVRE ALL THE
INFIRMITIES IN HORSES,
either inward, or outward, with twelue
Medicines onely, and all not worth
twelue-pence.

The first Point.

*All these infirmities are cured by the first
Medicine following*

A ll Feuers in generall.	Sicke colene.
The pestilence.	Sicke kidneyes.
A horse taken.	The yellowes.
The falling euill.	The dropsie.
The palsy, or shaking euill.	Costuenesse in
The night Mare.	the body.
Hyde-bound.	The Bots.
All consumptions.	All wormes.
The brest griefe.	Pissing blood.
The anticor.	The watering
All tyrednesse.	yard.
The lothing of meat.	Shedding of the
Casting out of drink.	seede.
All surfeits.	Falling of the yard
The hungry euill.	Eating of hcs dung
Sicke luer.	The falling of the
Sicke gall.	crest.

The

The first Medicine.

IF the horse haue beene brought weake by sicknesse, and that you finde it proceedeth from some inward infection, or corruption of blood, you shall giue him in the morning fasting, two spoonfulls of the powders of *Diapente*, wel brewed with foure spoonfull of honey, and tost to and fro in a pinte of sweete wine, as Muscadine or Malmsey, and then ride or walke him vp and downe in the *Sun* an houre after: then set him vp very warme in the stable, and let him fast an houre, and then giue him such prouender as he will eate, and his hay sprinkled with a little water: but if his sicknesse proceed from any cold cause, or from ouer-riding, and too sudden cooling, or from washing when he was hot, or such like, then you shall giue the same quantity of *Diapente* & honey in *Sacke*, or other hot wine, in the same manner, as aforesaid: But if his sicknesse be lesse contagious, or that wine is not ready to be had, then you shall giue the same quantity of the foresaid powder, and honey, either in a quart of strong *Ale*, or a quart of strong *Beere*, observing all the instructions formely declared. Now for this powder which is called *Diapente*, or (of some) *Horse Methridate*, because it

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it is a generall *Antidote* or preseruatiue against all poysonous infection, you shall make it in this manner. Take of *Aristolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Murbe*, of *Bacchi-laurei*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like quantity, beate them all together in a mortar to a very fine powder, and then searse it till not any grossenes be left, and then keepe it either in a close pot, or in a bladder, and vse it as before said, when you shall haue occasion, and obserue to doe it diuers mornings together, if the sicknesse bee violet. Now for as much as this powder, may many times be wanting, or at least hard to come by on the sudden, therefore in case of such extremity you shall take a good handfull of *Celandine*, roots and leaues and all, and ha-ving pickt and cleaned them, you shall take of *Wormewood*, of *Rue*, of each halfe a handfull; boyle these in a pottle of strong *Ale* or *Beere*, till a full halfe be consumed, then straine it, and presse the hearbs exceedingly, and then dissolve into the drinke almost halfe a pound of sweet butter, and an ounce and a halfe of the best *Triacle*; and being no more but lukewarme, giue it the horse to drink in the morning fasting, and ride or walke him an houre after it, then set him vp warme, and let him fast another houre, then giue him meat as afore-

afforesaid: and doe this diuers mornings according to the greatnesse of his sicknesse. Now in this cure you must by no meanes forget to let the horse blood in the neck-veine; an houre or two before you giue him the first drinke, and let him bleed till you see the corrupt blood change and begin to looke pure; to know which, you shall saue the first blood; and the last blood, in two saucers, and as they coole, they will easily shew you the difference. Now if your horse happen to fall suddenly sicke vnder you, as you trauell, where there is no Towne nor helpe neere you, then you shall presently light from his backe, and with a sharpe pointed knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a strong pointed tag, you shall pricke him in the rooffe of the mouth amongst the bars, somewhat neere to his vppermost teeth, and make him bleed well, walking him forward, and suffering him to champe and eate his owne blood, which is very wholesome, and almost a present cure: now if the blood stanch of it selfe (as commonly it will) then you shall presently pisse in his mouth, and so ride him with all gentlenesse and ease homeward, and being set vp warme, wash his mouth and nostrils with vineger, and the next morning let him
blood

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blood in the neck veine, and give him either of the drenches before prescribed, and no doubt but you may hold on your journey without danger. Now if in the pricking of the horse in the mouth, you either strike your knife too deepe, or else cut the veine in sunder, whereby you cannot stanch the blood, (as it many times hapneth) in this case you shall put some big round peece of wood into the horses mouth (to keepe him from biting) and then take a little of the fine downe of a *Hares* skin, or a *Conies* skin, or (for want of them) the fine lint of any woollen cloth, and hold it hard to the wound, and it wil stanch it, neither will it be lickt away with the horses tongue.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All head-ach.	All shortnes of breath.
All frenzie.	Broken winde.
The lethargie.	Rotten lungs.
The staggers.	The Glanders.
The polle.	Mourning of the
All colds.	chyne.
All coughes, or wet	Laxe, or loosenesse
or dry.	The bloody fluxe.

The

The second Medicine:

FOr any of these diseases of the head, or lungs, or other parts by them offended, you shall in any wise first let the horse blood in the neck veine, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to say, till you see the blood change, and that corruption come to purenesse, then stanch the veine, and take of *Assafetida* as much as a *hassell-nut*, and dissolve it in a saucer full of strong wine-vinegar, and then take fine flaxe hurds and dip them therein, and then stop the same hard into the horses eares, and with a needle and a thred stitch the tops of the horses eares together, to keepe the medicine in from shaking forth; then take of the white cankerous *mosse*, which growes vpon an old *oake-pale*, or other *oake-wood*, a good handfull or more, and boyle it in a pottle of new milke, and a roote or two of *Ellecompane* till one halfe be consumed; then straine it, and presse the *mosse* exceedingly, and being luke warme, giue it the horse to drinke fasting in the morning, and ride or walke him an houre after it gently; then set him vp warme, and hauing stood an houre, then offer him such meat as he will most wil-

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lingly eate, and in any wise sprinkle his hay with water, and thus doe diuers mornings together, according to the greatnesse of his sicknesse: but if you shall perceiue that hee casteth foule and filthy matter at his nostrils, then you shall euery morning as soone as you haue giuen the drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drammes, of *Tussilage* or coals foot made into powder as much, then with Terepenthine worke them to a stiffe paste, & make little round cakes or troches thereof, the compass of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little; then take a chafing-dish and coales, and laying one or two of these cakes thereon, cover them with a tunnell, such as you run wine or beere into bottles with, that the smoake may ascend through the same: then hauing made the horse head fast, put the smoake to his nostrilles, and perfume him wel with the same; and though at the first hee be somewhat coy to take the smoake, yet hauing once felt the smell thereof, he will take such delight therein, that he will of his owne accord thrust his nose to the same. As soone as you haue perfumed your horse, you shall ride him forth till he begin to sweat, and then bring him home and set him vp warme, and hauing so stood an houre or more, then giue him meat

all diseases in Horses, &c:

II

as before-said, but by no meanes let him drinke any cold water, either in his sicknesse or out of his sicknesse, but when you may ride him after it, which if either weaknesse, leasure, time or place doe hinder you to doe, then you shall heate a pottle of water on the fire scalding hot, and put it into a gallon or two of cold water, so that it may only take the coldnesse away: and then cast a handfull or two of ground mault or wheat bran into the same, and so giue it the horse to drinke.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Impostumes in the Eares.

The Vlces.

Vlcers in the nose.

All Wens whatsoever.

The Colts-cuill.

Sweld stones.

Incoriding or bursting.

The third Medicine.

FOR any of these outward infirmities or swellings, you shall take a penniworth of pepper beaten to fine powder, a spoonfull of Swines-grease, the iuyce of a handfull of Rue,

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two Spoonefuls of strong wine-vinegar, and mixe them well together : then if the swelling be about the horses head, face, or throat, you shall take flaxe hurds and steepe them therein, and stop it hard into the horses eares, and stitch the tops together with a needle and a thred, as in the second medicine, renewing it once in two dayes, till the swelling goe away. But if it be in any other part of the body, then with this oyntment, you shall anoint the griued place twice a day, til the infirmity cosume away. Now for the swelling about the Cods or priuie members, it shall be good, before you anoint them with this oyntment, to bathe them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horse into some deepe Pond, or else by taking a paille of cold water, and dipping a cloth into the same, to bathe, clap and wash the Cods therewith, then drying them with another cleane cloath, lay on the ointment, which is a present cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The polle euill.

Swelling after bloud-
letting.

The Strangle.

The botch in the
groyne.

The

The withers hurt.	All fistulaes.
All galld backs.	Biting with veno-
All sitfasts.	mous beasts or
The nauell-gale.	wormes.

The fourth Medicine.

FOR any of these filthy impostumations, gals or swellings, you shall take the earth-lome of a mud-wall which hath no lime in it, but onely earth, straw, or litter; and you shall boyle it in strong wine-vinegar till it become very thicke, like a *pultus*: then being very hot, apply it to the sore, renewing it once in twelue or foure and twenty houres, and it will not onely ripen it and breake it, but also draw it, search it, and heale it most perfectly: as experience will manifest it.

All these infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.

Manginess in the maine.	The Scratches.
Manginess in the tayle.	All kyb'dhee's.
The Mallander.	The leprosie.
The Sellander.	The Farcel.
The paines.	The generall scab.
	All Lice or Nits or o- ther vermine.

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The fift Medicine.

First in any wise you shall let the Horse blood in the neck-veine, and you shall suffer him to bleed very well (because corruption of blood is the onely breeder of these infirmities) then hauing with a knife, launcet, curry-combe, haire-cloth, or such like, opened the knots or pustules, and rub'd away all skurfe or filthinesse, laying the soares open and raw, and as it were ready to bleed, then you shall take of yellow *Arsnicke*, or white *Mercurie*, beaten to fine powder or *Besalgar*, and clarified *hogs-grease*, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together till they come to a perfect oyntment, then hauing eyed the horses head vp fast to the racke, in such wise that he can neither lick nor bite himselfe, with this ointment annoint all the soares and other offended places very well ouer, holding some hot barre of Iron, or fire-shouell heated against the same, that the anointment may the better and speedilier enter into the same: and being thus anointed, let him stand the space of two or three houres at the least, tied as before-said; which done, take of the strongest vrine you can get, and with the same wash away all the ointment wheresoeuer it was laid,
and

and then vnto the horse, and put him to his meate: and thus doe once a day, till the sores dry vp and begin to shill away.

All these infirmities are cured by the sixth Medicine following.

All wounds in generall.	Foundring.
All Sinewes cut.	Frettizing.
All wounds with shot.	Surbaiting.
Burning with Lime.	All loose hooves.
Mad Dogge biting.	Casting of the hoofs.
	Hoof-bound.

The sixth Medicine.

TAke of Turpentine, Waxe, and Hogs-grease, of each a like quantity, first melt the yellow Waxe and Hogs-grease vpon a soft fire, then take it off and dissolue the Turpentine into it, and stir it very well together, then put it into a gally pot & let it coole: and with this salve, tent, or plaister any wound or sore, and it will heale it: also with the same anoint the cronets of your horses hooves, & putting wheat bran vnto it, being boyled hot, stop vp your horses feet therewith, in case either of founder, or frettize, surbait, or such like infirmity.

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All these infirmities are cured by the seventh Medicine following.

All old vicers.	The crownet hurt.
The Shackle gall.	Grauell.
The Canker.	Pricke in the soale.
The Anbury.	A retrait.
All bruises broken.	Cloying.
All ouer-reaches.	The rotten frush.
The crowne Scab.	

All these infirmities are cured by the whay onely contained in the seventh Medicine following.

The bloody rifts.	The tongue hurt.
The bladders.	The paps.
The Lampas.	The tooth-ake.
All mouth Cankers.	Shedding of haire.
All hurts in the mouth.	The felter worme.

The seventh Medicine.

Take of new Milke three quarts, a good handfull of *Plantaine*, let it boyle till a full pinte be consumed; then take six ounces of *Alom*, and one ounce and a halfe of white
Sugar.

Suger-candie, both being made into a very fine powder, and fixe spoonfull of strong wine Vinegar, and put them into the Milke; then let it boyle a little til it haue a hard curd, then straine it, and saue the *Whay*, wherewith you shall first bathe the sore, the *Whay* being made warme: then with a cleane cloath dry the sore, and then apply to it this salue: Take of *Turpentine*, yellow *Waxe* and *Hogs-grease*, of each an ounce, and of *Verdigrease* ground to fine powder, an ounce and a halfe, mixe all these together on a soft fire, and then put it into a gally pot, and let it coole; but in case where the bruiſe is not broaken, yet likely to breake, there you shall onely apply the fourth medicine only, mentioned before.

All these infirmities are cured by the eighth Medicine following.

All conuulsions of finews.	backe finew.
All cramps whatso- euer.	All wind galls.
The necke-crike.	Wrēch in the nether joint.
Shoulder splat.	All bruises vnbroke.
All sweld legges.	All straines whatso- euer.
Over-reach on the	

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The eighth Medicine.

TAke strong Wine-vinegar and *Patch-grease* or *Peeco grease*, of each a like quantity, and boyle it on the fire, then with wheate bran make it into a hot *Pulm*, and being so warme as the horse may indure it, apply it twice a day to the griued place; but in case the forenesse be where you cannot bind any *pulm* vnto it, then you shall onely take *Patch-grease* or *Peeco grease*, and being molten very hot, with the same bathe the horse twice or thrice a day, and giue him very moderate exercise before and after his dressing. And it will not onely take away all paine and anguish, but also remooue all swellings, gourdings, or any other eye-sore what-soeuer.

All these infirmities are cured by the ninth Medicine following.

All light gals.

To skin sores.

To dry vp humors.

The

The tenth Medicine.

First bathe the sore place with hot moul-
ten *Butter*, then strow vpon it the pow-
der of *Resin* for a day or two : lastly, take a
spoonesfull or two of very thicke *Cream*, and
with the Soote of a *Chimney* bring it to a very
thicke paste, then spread it also vpon the
soare, and it will heale, dry, and skin it in a
short space.

*All these infirmities are cured by the tenth
Medicine following.*

All watry eyes.

All bloud-shotten eyes.

All dimnesse of sight.

All lunaticke eyes.

All Cankers in the
eyes.

The pin and web in
the eye.

All Pearles or spots.

All Fistulaes in the
eyes.

The Haw in the eye.

The tenth Medicine.

TAke true ground-luy, which some call A-
lechoose, or the ordinary ground-luy, &
beat it wel in a mortar, & if it be very dry, drop
a little white rose-water into it, or a little of the
water

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water of the hearbe Eyebright, then straine it well into a cleane glasse, and with that iuyce wash, annoint, or tent the sores in the eyes at least three or foure times a day : as for the hawes or haggis in a horses eye, euery common Smith knowes in what sort to cut them away, and that easily.

All these infirmities are cured by the eleventh Medicine following.

All splents.

All Spauens.

All Curbes.

All ringbones.

All quitterbones.

All bony excrecions.

The eleventh Medicine.

TAke white *Arsnick* or *Mercurie*, ground to powder, and make a little slit vpon the head of the excrecion, the length of a barley-corne, & downe to the bone, then raise vp the skinne with a fine corner, and put in as much of the *Arsnick* or *Mercurie* as will lye vpon a three-halfepens, and then binde vpon the sore a little hard flaxeburdes; which done, tye vp the horses head to the racke, so as he may not bite the soare place, and let him stand the space of two
or

or three houres, for in that time the anguish will be gone, and the medicine will haue done working: then put the Horse to his meate either in the house or abroad, and the excrescion will rot and fall away of it selfe, which seene, you may heale vp the soare, either with the sixt or the ninth Medicine, specified before.

All these infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following.

All broken bones.	Weaknesse in the
All bones out of	backe.
joint.	Horse-hippod.
Swaying of the backe.	Horse-stified.

The twelfth Medicine.

THe bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the forme of the member, you shall first bathe the griued place with warme Patch-grease or peece grease, then clap about it a binding plaister of Pitch, Rosen, Mastick, and Sallet-Oyle, well mixt together and molten on the fire; then fould the limbe about with fine flaxe-hurds, and then splint it with broad, flat strong

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strong, and soft splents, and remoue not the dressing for the space of fifteene dayes, except you finde the rowlers to slacken, which is a very good signe, and then you may straiten them againe, or if you finde the member increase in swelling, and that the rowlers grow as it were straiter and straiter then you may giue the member ease, for it is a signe it was rould too straight before: and thus you shall dresse it but twice in thirty daies, or thereabouts, in which time the bones will be knit: but if through the breach or dislocation, you finde any grosse substance to appeare about the grieved place, then you shall twice or thrice a day bathe it with hot Patch-grease; and that will take away the eye-sore in a short space.

The bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the joint of the member, you shall first bathe the grieved place with warme Patch-grease or peccet grease, then clap about it a binding plaister of Pitch, Mutton, Mustick, and Sallet-Oyle, well mixed together and moisten on the face; then bound the limbe about with fine flaxe-burds, and then tighten it with broad strong



The second Point.

The Emperor of all Medicines concerning Horses.



TAKE of wheate meale six pounds, or as much as will bring all the other simples following to a stiffe paste: of Annis-seeds two Ounces, of Commiseeds six drammes, of Carthamus one dramme and a halfe, of Fenugreece-seede one ounce and two drammes, of Brimstone an ounce and a halfe, of Sallet-oile one pinte and two ounces, of Honey one pound and a halfe, of Whitewine foure pints, and all this must be made into a very stiffe Paste, the hard simples being pounded, and searst to a fine powder, and so mixt with the wet simples; after this Paste is thus made, it must be kept in a very cleane cloath, and when you haue occasion to vse it, you shall take thereof as much

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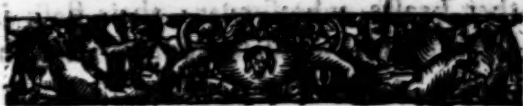
much as will make a round ball as bigge as a mans fist, and this ball you shall by continuall washing, lauing, and squizing, dissolve into a gallon or two of faire running water, & so giue it the Horse to drinke, either after his heates, or after any violent labour or exercise, or when he is sicke, poore, leane, or inwardly diseased, and full of foule surfets, and then you shall suffer him to drinke thereof as much and as oft as he pleaseth. Now it may bee at the first, that partly through the colour thereof, and partly through the smell, the Horse will be coy to taste it, but care not you therefore, but be sure to keepe him from all water else but it onely: and that he may the readier take it, you shall doe well at first to offer him this water in the darke, that the colour may not offend him, of which when hee hath but once tasted, hee will then forsake all water whatsoeuer to drinke of this water onely, as I haue often knowne by experience. Now touching the vertues which appertain to this Medicine, they are these: First, if your Horse be neuer so poore, leane, surfeited and diseased, if you giue your Horse of this water with the ball dissolved in it as aforesaid, it will in foureteene daies, not onely cleanse and scoure him from all infirmitie, but

but also feede him and make him fat with good and sound flesh; so as he shall be fit either for the Market, or for present travell: Secondly, if your Horse be inwardly foule and fat, and haue either by orderly or disorderly riding had his grease ~~molten~~ within him, then this Medicine vsed as aforelaid, is a most excellent and soueraigne purge or scouring, and maketh the Horse not only auoid all such filthy and ill matter as lies molten in his body, and would breede most dangerous and mortall sicknesses, but also it comforteth and strengthneth the inward parts, and breeds great courage and spirit in the Horse: whence it comes to passe that it is of speciall and great vse for hunting Horses, and running Horses, to be giuen after their heates, because it doth cleanse the body, preuent all inward sicknesses, keepe a Horse coole and soluble in his body, and addes more courage and mettle then any other foode whatsoeuer: Lastly, the vse of this Medicine one fortnight is as good as a quarter of a yeeres feeding at Grasse at any time of the yeere, and worketh as many and more good effects, especially in this, that this Medicine is to be had at all times, and Grasse is to be had but onely in Summer season:

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but whereas at Grasse (if it be ranke and sweete) a Horse is in danger of many sicknesses, as the Yellowes, Staggers, Anticor, and many others, which proceede from the corruption of the blond, or the heat of the season, by the vse of this Medicine all these infirmities are taken away, & the Horse recovereth flesh, strength, and livelihood of spirit, without any danger, as prooffe shall testifie much better then my writting.

The



The third Point.

*How to cure all the diseases in Cattell,
as Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe, with
seven Medicines onely.*

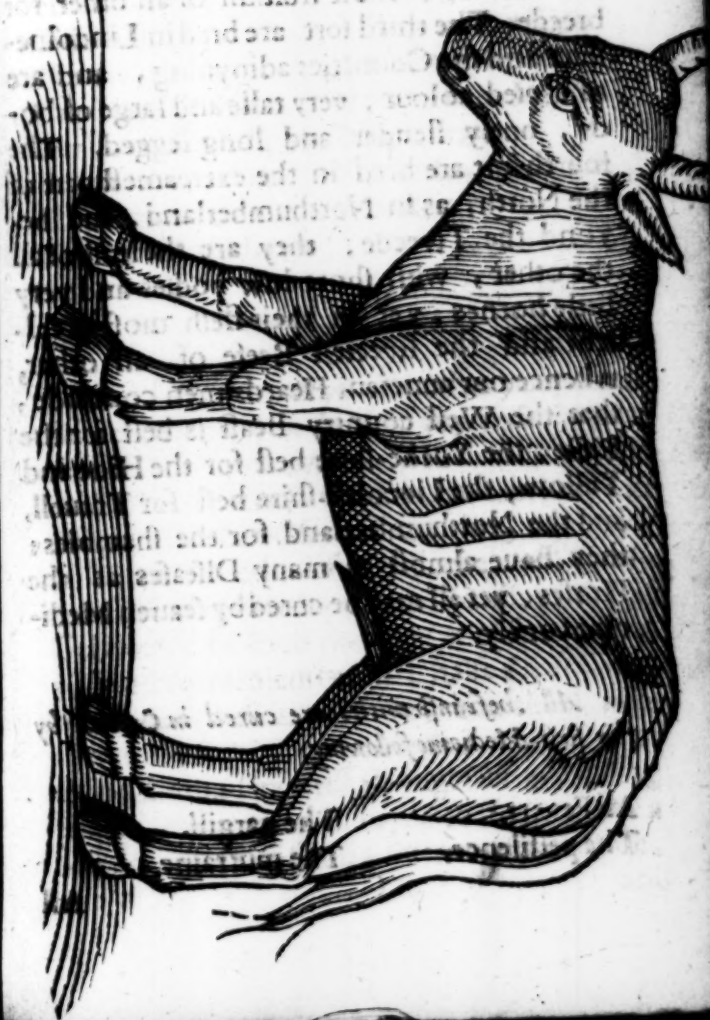
**A Character of the nature of the
Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or
Calfe.**



HE Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or
Calfe, (for indeede they
are but one & the selfe-
same in generation) are
beasts naturally of a slow
and heauie disposition,
yet fit for the draught,
being temperately hand-
led, & especially the Oxen, or Bulls: the Cowes
may be and are sometimes imployed in the
same worke; but yet they are more fit for
the Paile, or for yeelding of Milke, which
they yeeld in greater abundance than any

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other beasts whatsoever: their flesh is the best and most wholesome for the sustenance of man, and therefore when they are past labour, or other commoditie, they may be fed and sold to the Shambles: The fatte of these beasts is soft, and apt vpon any violent exercise to melt, whence it proceedes that in their labour they may not be driuen aboue an ordinary foot-pace: their Skinnies are of very great price, being a Leather of that firme, fast, and hard composition, that with ordinary liquering or working in Oyle, it withstandeth all wet and weather, and outweareth all other Leather whatsoever. Of these kind of Cattell with vs in this Iland of great Brittain are foure sorts: the first and best, are those which are bred in the West parts, as in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Dorsetshire, and the Countries adioyning: these are for the most part of a bloud red colour, with great large and long bodies, tall of stature, and slenderly cast downewards, their hornes are little and crooked, and the milke which the Cowes giue is the very best and wholesomest of all other. The second sort are bred in the Countries of Darbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorke-shire, and the Countries adioyning:



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ioyning : these are for the most part of a cole-blacke colour, with large bodyes, and short legges, stately, large, and white hornes, and the Cow most fruitfull of all other for breede. The third sort are bred in Lincolne-shire and the Countie adioyning, and are of a pied colour, very talle and large of body, onely slender and long legged. The fourth sort are bred in the extreamest part of the North, as in Northumberland, and beyond the Tweede, they are the least of all the other, with short low bodies and very little hornes, yet in their flesh most excellent and the sweetest Beefe of all other, whence our auncient Heards men conclude, that the West country Beast is best for the Paille, the Yorke-shire best for the Hide and Tallow, the Lincolne-shire best for Trauell, and the Northumberland for the shambles: they haue almost as many Diseases as the Horses, yet all may be cured by seauen Medicines onely.

All these infirmities are cured in Cattell by the first Medicine following.

All Feuers.
The pestilence.

The gargill.
The murraine.

All

All milking.	Milting.
All leanness.	To prouoke vrine.
The pissing of bloud.	The ouer-flow of the
All Fluxes.	Gall.
Hide-bound.	A Cow wethered.
The drieskinne.	All faintnesse.
The Lung-growne.	How to breed Milke.
Swallowing of al poi-	The Pantas.
son whatsoeuer.	The losse of the Cud.
All wormes.	The Rot.
Vomitting of bloud.	

The first Medicine.

First, as soone as you perceiue your Beast to droope, you shall in any wise let him bloud in the necke veine, and let him bleed well (that is to say) till you see alteration in the bloud; then take of Plantaine, of Rewe, of Wormewood, of Houleeke, of Wood-rose, of Shepheards purse, of Smallage and of Galworte, of each of these (or of so many as you can conueniently get) halfe a handfull, beate them well in a Morter, and then mixe therewith a pint of Vrine and a handfull of Hens-doung strained all together exceeding much, then put this Iuyce so strained to a full Ale-quart of Strong Beere or strong Ale,

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and so let it on the fire and boyle it till a full halfe be consumed, then take it from the fire; and dissolue into it halfe an ounce of the best Triacle, and a spoonfull of the iuyce of Garlick, then take of Mirrhe, of Iuoric, of Bayberries, of Cinamon, and of Annis-seeds beaten to a fine powder, two good spoonfull, and brew it very well with the Ale; then being sufficiently well cooled giue it to the Beast to drinke with a horne, early in the morning fasting, and chase the Beast vp and downe, halfe an houre after, then put him where he may come to no meat for an houre and a halfe after; and thus doe two or three mornings together according to the greatnesse of his sickness: But if you finde his dewe-lap begin to swell, then you shall with a sharp knife slit it, and opening of the skinne, you shall thrust into it halfe a handfull of Speare-grasse and Salt chopt together, and then stich it vp againe, and annoint it with Butter and Tarre mixt together, and so put the Beast to a fresh Pasture, but by no meanes let the Grasse be too ranke, for that is most dangerous.

The

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The belly-ake.	All coughs or hauffs.
All colds in generall.	All shortnesse of breath.
Dropping nostrils.	A generall purge for Cattell,
All colliueneſſe.	

The second Medicine:

First, you shall in any wise let the Beast bloud, as in the former medicine, then take a quart of strong Ale and boyle it on the fire, and scum it well, then take it off, and dissolve into it a spoonfull of Tarre and a spoonfull of the iuyce of Garlick, which done, take of Sugar-candy, of Fenugreece, and of Brimstone, all being beaten to a fine powder, the quantity of three spoonfulls, brew them well together with the Ale till it be sufficiently well cooled, then put to it a quarter of a pint of Sallet-oyle, and so give it the Beast to drink fasting, and chase him and vse him as was before prescribed in the former Medicine.

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All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The Sturdy.	All Impostumes;
The necke gald.	All Boyles.
The necke bruised.	All Botches.
The necke sweld.	The Dew-boulne.
The closh.	Cattell goard.
All swellings in gene- rall in any part.	All wounds whatso- euer.

The third Medicine.

First, in any case of the Sturdy, you shall open the skull vpon the forehead, & take out the bladder, then heale the sore with the Salue following, but in case of Dew-boulne where the bleane riseth on the tongue, or in the mouth, there you shall first breake the bleane, and thrust out the filth, then rub the sore with Salt and Earth, and after apply the Salue following which is this. Take the greene leaues of *Aristoloch*, of fresh Grease, of Tallow, of the ashes of an hold burnt Shooe, of Turpentine, of Tarre and Lilly-roots, of each a like quantity, beate them all in a Morter till they come to a perfect Salue, which if

it prone too lenwicke or moyst, then you shal take as much Yellow-waxe as will soften it, and with this Salve annoint the sore places, and it is a present remedy.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The Barbes.

Loose teeth.

The Bleane.

The tongue venomed.

The Canker in the mouth.

The falling of the Pal-
lat.

The fourth Medicine.

First, thrust your hand into the Beasts mouth, and if there be any Blister risen, or the Pallat fallen, rub the one away, and put vp the other; then take of Woodbine-leaves, of Sage, of Plantaine and of salt, of each halfe an handfull, boyle them well in a quart of running water, a pint of Vinegar, and halfe a pint of Hony, then with the water wash the sore places very well, and it is a present remedy.

All

*All these infirmities are cured by the first
Medicine following.*

All fore Eyes.

The Pinne in the Eye

The Hawk in the Eye.

The Web in the Eye.

The fifth Medicine.

First, you shall let the Beast blood in the temple-veines, and cut out the Hawes if they offend him, which euery ordinary smith can doe; then take an Egge and open it in the crowne, and put out halfe the white, then fill it vp againe with salt, and then roste it in the hot embers so long and so hard that you may beat it to a fine powder, which done, dissolve some of that powder in a spoonfull of the water of Eye-bright, & a spoonfull of the iuyce of Honsleeke, and with the same wash the Beasts eye twice or thrice a day, and it is a present remedy.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fix:
Medicine following.*

The wormes in the
taylor.

The generall scab.

The party-colored scab.

The

The Itch or Scurfe.	All Lice or Tickcs.
The biting of a mad Dogge.	All prickcs with thornes or flubs.
The biting with venomous beaſts.	To be ſhrew-run.

The ſixt Medicine.

YOU ſhall fiſt make a ſtrong Lye with old Vrine, and the Aſhes of Aſh-wood, then take a pint of this Lye and adde to it of Tarre or Black-ſope, of Coperas, of Bores-greaſe, of Brimſton, of Pepper, of Staues-aker, and of Plantaine, of each a like quantity, as much as will bring the Lye to a thicke and ſtiſſe Salve, then with the ſame anoynt all the ſore places: but in caſe the Beaſt be Shrew-runne onely, and haue no other infirmity, then you ſhall take a Bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the ſame beat all over the body of the Beaſt, and if you can conueniently, you ſhall alſo draw his whole body vnder a Bramble which groweth at both ends, as aforeſaid.

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*All these infirmities are cured by the same
Medicine following.*

All Straines whatso-
euer.

All forenesse in the
Sinewes.

Al stiffenesse in the neck.

The Gout.

All broken Bones.

Al griefes in the
Houes.

The Foule.

The seventh Medicine.

TAKE Mallowes , Chickweede , and G
lingale , and boyle them in Vrine, Bu
ter Burgundy , Pitch, Tallow , and Linseed
oyle , till they be so soft that you may beat
them to a Salue , which done, apply the Salue
to the griued place very hot , either as an
Ointment , or as a Pultus , and it is a present
remedy, as hath bene often proued, j

The



The fourth Point.

*How to cure all the diseases in Sheepe,
with six Medicines onely.*

The Character or nature of the Sheepe.

Sheepe are naturally of a hot disposition, weak & tender, yet so free from greedinesse, that they will liue of lesse food than any other Beast of their bignesse: they are of a most singular profit and esteeme, as not hauing in them nor about them any thing which is not of some good vse, the worst of which are their heues, and yet the very treadings of them vpon the ground are a good manuring and enriching of the same: as for their fleeces, their flesh and other intrals, who knowes not the excellent goodnesse thereof? The Rams & Ewes are fit for generation from two yeeres of age till they be ten, and after that, they are onely for the shambels: the Ewes carry their Lambs in their bodies a hundred and fifty dayes, and no longer, according to common computation. Sheepe in our Island of greate Britaine
(which

40 Markham's Method for curing of

(which is not inferior to any Kingdome in the world for the excellency of good Sheep) are of sundry natures, according to the alteration of the climates: for where the ground is most fertile, there the Sheepe are large of body, and deepe wooll'd, yet is the staple but of an indifferent finenesse, rather inclining to some cournesse, then yeelding the best thred: other are bred of a more barren and wilde earth, yet if the leare be cold, then is the staple most course, and the wooll both short & harrie, & the least that are bred on the most barren earth; though the Sheep be the least of body, and the least of burthen, yet if the leare be warme and well coloured, the wooll is of all the finest, and the staple of a fine and silke-like handling. To conclude, it is better and more naturall for a sheepe to bee bred abroad in the fieldes amongst the flocke, then domestlicke at home in the house, for so shall both his flesh and fleecce be better both for the taste and for other seruice.

All these infirmities in Sheep are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Feuers.

The red water.

The lung-sicke.

All coughs.

All

All colds.	All licking of poison.
All diseases of the gall.	To cause easie deliv-
The Jaundise.	rance.
All sicknesse comming	To increase milke.
of choller.	All wormes inward.
All rough fleagme.	The losse of the cud.
The Poxe,	The Staggers,
The wood evill.	The generall rot.
The crampe,	Water in the belly.

The first Medicine.

TAKE of Wormwood-flowers, of Rue, of Colts-foot, of Lung wort, of Plantaine, of Lettice, of Rosemary, of Cinquefoile, of Horsemint, of Dyll, of Sage, of Tansey, and of Holy-thistle, or of so many of these as you can conveniently get, of each a like quantity, and beate them very well in a Morter: then straine forth the iuyce thereof, and to a pint of very sweete honied water made with the best hony & running water, add five or six spoonful of this iuyce; then set it on the fire & boyle it with two spoonful of the powder of Anniseeds, Lycoras, long Pepper, and Bay-berries made of equall quantities; Then being taken from the fire put in as much sweet Butter as a walunt, & two spoonfull of that Salt which is called *Adrages*, or *Adarces*, which is Salt gathered

41
All things of position.

in the east of the hall. The cattle call to be-

Three.



thered (and made by the violence of the Sunns heate) upon the salt Marshes after the tide is gone away, or for want of it, because it is scars, you may take as much of the best Spanish salt, and all being well stirred together, so soone as it is luke warme give it the Sheepe to drinke with an horne, and morning & evening rub his mouth very well with the Salt aforesaid, and it is a certaine cure, and hath beene often proved.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The Scab or Itch.

All Maggots whatsoever.

The worme in the claw.

All wilde fire.

The Sturdy.

The turning evill.

The more-found.

Sheepe taggd.

Sheepe belted.

The second Medicine.

First, you shall let the Sheepe bloud in the eye-veines, then take tarre and fresh grease of each a like quantity, and mixing them well together with a little Brimstone and the iuyce of Chervile, bring it to a Salve, and with the same (after you have bared, cleansed, and made all the sore places raw) anoint all the grieved place:

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place: or in case of the Sturdy, after you have opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaster the sore therewith, & it is a certain cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All bones out of

All broken bones.

ioynt.

Paine in the ioynts.

The third Medicine.

First, after you have placed the member right (which you may doe by the example of the sound member) then you shall bathe the grieved place well with butter and Beere: then make a seare cloth of Patchgrease and yellow waxe, and warming it very hot lap it about the member, and if need require then splint it, and in case the member be broken, renew it not till fiftene dayes be past, otherwise once in three dayes.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All griefes in the

All dimnesse of

eyes.

sight.

The fourth Medicine.

You shall first let the sheepe blood in the eye-veines, then take of the juyce of Celadine,

Iodine, that is, of the leaves in Summer, and the rootes in Winter, with the same wash the Sheepes eyes, and it will helpe them,

All these infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All griefes in the
mouth

All loosenesse of
teeth.

The fift Medicine.

First, you shall let the Sheepe bloud in the gums, then you shall take of Earth, Sage and Salt, of each a like quantity, and beate them well together, and with the same rub the mouth of the sheepe very well, but especially where it is griued, and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the sixt Medicine following.

All sickenesse in
Lambes

Lambes that are yeaned
sicke.

The sixt Medicine.

First, you shall take up the Lamb, & breath into the mouth therof, then suckle or feed it with Mares milke & a little water mixt together, and made luke-warme, and in any case during the sicknesse keepe it very warme, for that is the greatest nourishment that can bee given unto them, & best agreeth with them.



The fift point.

*How to cure all the diseases in Goates
with two Medicines onely.*

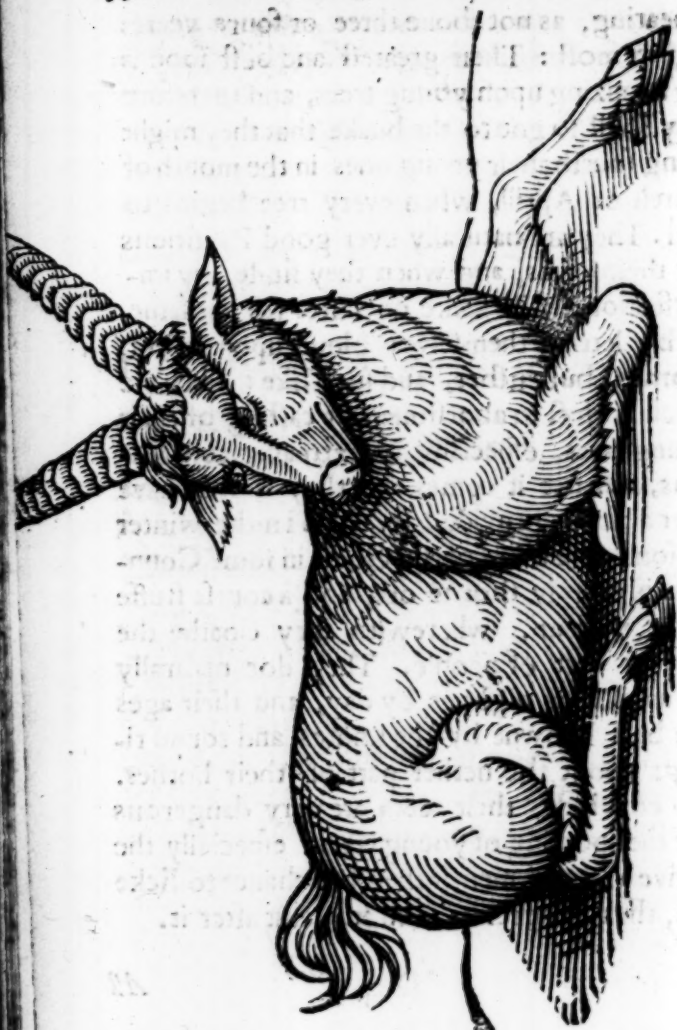
The Character or nature of the Goate.



Goates are naturally of a wanton,
light, and ayrie disposition, given
to much wildenesse; whence it
comes that they are in many
Countrys preserved, as we pre-
serve our Deere wilde, and for the chase; and
surely they will make excellent sport in their
hunting: They doe bring forth their young
Kids in more aboundance than Sheepe doe
Lambs, for they doe seldome bring forth un-
der two, very often three, & sôetimes foure;
they carry their kids in their bodies, months
as Sheepe do, and seldome grow barren but
through extreame faintnesse: they begin very
earely to go to the Bucke, as in the first yeare,
whence it comes that they continue not long
in

in bearing, as not above three or foure yeeres at the most: Their greatest and best food is the brouzing upon young trees, and therefore they shall so goe to the bucke that they might bring fourth their young ones in the month of March or Aprill, when every tree begins to bud. They are naturally ever good Physitions for themselves, and when they finde any imperfection, will seeke out cures for the same, as by letting themselves bloud upon briers, thornes, bul-rushes, and such like: They are much subject to abortment or casting of their young ones, especially in extreame cold seasons, whence it comes that they should have euer a shed provided for them in the winter season. The haire of the Goats in some Countries is yearly shorne off, and a course fluffe made thereof, wherewith they cloathe the meaner sort of people. They doe naturally see as well by night as by day, and their ages are best knowne by the knotes, and round rings about the nether part of their hornes. To conclude, their teeth are very dangerous for the spoyling of young trees, especially the Olive tree, which if they but chance to licke on, the tree never beareth any fruit after it.

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All these infirmities in Goates are cured by the first medicine following.

The Pestilence.

Hardnesse to kid.

The Dropfie.

The Staggers.

The first Medicine.

First you shall let the Goate bloud under the eyes, and in the tayle, then you shall take of Selladine leaves, of Rushes, of Reeds greene, and of Worm-wood, of each a like quantity, beate them in a Morter, and straine out the iuyce: then take foure or five spoonfull of that iuyce, and mixe it with a pinte of Verjuice & water, then put in a spoonfull of Salt, and halfe a spoonfull of Cloues beaten to fine powder, and being luke-warme giue it the Goate to drinke fasting, and let it fast two houres after it.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All stoppings in the teats.

The dry Scab.

The Itch.

The uell stopp.

All Maggots.

The Tetters.

All fly-blowings.

The

50 Markhams *Method for curing of*

The second Medicine.

First, you shall take and cleanse away all the filth and scurffe which any way stoppeth or offendeth the grieved place; then take of Hony, of Capons-grease, of blacke Sope, of Tarre, of Brimstone, and of the Soote of a Chimny, of each a spoonfull: mixe them all very well together till it come to a perfect ointment, then with it annoint the sore place very well, morning and evening; and if the stopping have beene very long, or that the Goat be much inwardly dried, then you shall take two inches of a small Candles-end, and thrust it up into the Goates tuell, in the manner of a suppository, and it will not onely cleanse the bag and giue the Goat great ease in his body, but also keepe the place from stoppingeuer after.

The



The sixth point.

How to cure all the diseases in Swine, with three Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of the Swine.

Swine are naturally of a sluttish, sloathfull, & devouring disposition, given onely to greedinesse and to spoile, whence commeth the saying of the Husbandman, that the Swine is never good till he be in the dish: they are of most creatures the most abundant in their breed, for they bring forth their litters three times in the yeare, and will bring forth ten, twelve, fifteene, and twenty sometimes in a litter, yet they will never bring up more pigs than they have teats to give sucke with: such pigs as are pigd in the beginning, or the last of December, have teeth immediatly; the other have not. Swine of all other beasts, do soonest shew their sicknesse, for if you pull but a bristle from their backes, and finde it bloody
at

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at the nether end, or if he carry his necke on the one side, you may be well assured of present sicknesse. Swine are to be used three severall wayes in the house, that is for Brawne; for Bacon, and for Porke: for Brawne, the Bore is onely in vse, and he is to be franke-fed and not sty-fed, for the franke hardeneth the flesh best: The Hog is best for porke most tender and sweete, and fittest for present service: and the spaid Gwelt, or Spayd, or guelt Sow is best for Bacon, feedeth soundest, taking fat soonest, and hangeth by the wals vncorrupt longest. As there be household and tame Swine, so there be also wilde and sauage Swine, yet by much more fierce and cruell, they differ little or nothing in nature, onely they are by their wildenesse and much ranging a great deale lesse apt to take sicknesse: To conclude, they are a good and wholesome meat, having nothing in them or about them uselesse, as is found by dayly experience.

All these infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Fevers.

All hide sicknesse.

The Murraine.

The Pestilence:

The



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The Catharre.

The Lake.

The Gall.

All Vomiting.

The Meazles.

Sleeping evill.

The Poxe.

All paine in the milt.

The first Medicine.

First you shall let the Swine blood in the
 taile, & under the eares, then binde up the
 fore with the greene barke of Oziers; which
 done, you shall take of Barly-meale two or
 three handfull, of red Oaker and Hens-dung
 of each a handfull, and of the iuyce of Liver-
 wort, Gall-wort, and Worme-wood, halfe a
 pinte, of Treacle an ounce, mixe all these well
 with a pottle of Hony and Vrine blended
 together, then put it into a gallon or two of
 sweete warme wash or swillings: and so
 give it the Swine to drinke, and anoint all
 the fore places of his body with brimstone
 and Boares-grease mixed together, and du-
 ring the time of his sicknesse, let his food be
 onely dry Beanes spelted on a Mill.

*All these infirmities are cured by the second
 Medicine following.*

All impostumes

Swine that are luggd.

All leannes or milke.

All maggots in the

All Scurfe or Mangines.

eares.

The

The second Medicine.

First ye shall let the Swine bloud in the taile as aforesayd; then if the Impostume be ripe, launce it, and thrust out the filth, then heale the sore with Tarre & Butter mixt together: but if the Impostume be hard, then only rub it with wheat meale & Salt till it dissolve; but if the infection be universall, then annoint the Swine all over with Swines-grease, Brimstone, vinegar, black sope & honey mixt together, each of like quantity, & having formerly rubd al the scurf & filth away with a wol card.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Al unnaturalnes in Sows devouring their birth

The third Medicine.

IF your Sow be given to much unnaturalnesse and that she will devour her pigs so soone as she hath pigd them, you shall watch her pigging and take them away as they fall; then take the wreckling or worst pig, and annoint and bath it all over with the juyce of the hearbe Stonecrop, and then give it the Sowe to devoure; which so soone as she hath done, it will immediatly make her so exceedingly sicke, and cause her to vomit so exceedingly, that she will never after doe the same againe.

The

The seventh point.

*How to cure all the diseases in Dogges,
 with three Medicines onely.*

The Character or nature of the Dogge.

THere be of Dogges divers kindes,
 though all concurre & come to one
 nature in the matter of diseases and
 infirmities : for there is first the
Grayhound which exceedeth in swiftnes,
 and is preserved for the Chase, as either to
 course the wilde *Deere*, the *Hare*, the *Bore*, the
Wolfe, or other Vermine: he is a Beast of infi-
 nite valour and spirit, yet tender, & apt by his
 fiercenesse to much casualty, & his only vertue
 consisteth in the swiftnesse of his foot. Then
 there is the *Hound* which is of a more duller
 temper, whose onely glory is in his smell,
 hunting and finding out by his sent the tracts
 and foot-steps of all sorts of wilde Beasts: in
 which he sheweth so much cunning, that not
 any winding, turning, or art-full double can
 prevent his search ; he is both valiant and in-
 dustrious, and so unappalled with labour, that
 onely

onely by the continuance of his toyle he maketh himselfe master of what prey soever he hunteth. Next unto them is the Spanniell, which also is singular for his smell upon Birds as the Hound upon Beasts : whence it comes, that neither Partridge, Pheasant, Raile, Quaille, Peacocke, nor any other bird can escape their search : they are of all other Dogs the most louingest, humblest, and most familiar with the man. Then there is the water-Spanniell whose sent is also his onely glory, yet that sent is taken aloft from the aire and upon the water, whereby it comes to passe, that no water-fowle is safe from his search; he is also of a most exceeding strong constitution, being very able to endure the cold, that no sharpnes of winter nor frost troubleth him, but the water is as familiar with him as the aire. Then there is the Maistive, whose vertue is onely in his courage, strength, sharpnesse of teeth, and aptnes to encounter with any fierce wilde beast, as Lyons, Beares, Wolues, Tygers, and such like, against which they are so apt, willing, and so cunning in their fight, that they seldome or never part but victors. To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whose delight is only in killing the Coney ; for the Licelces which onely envieth the Fox, & for your general Mong-

E

rils



rilles, whose vses are either for chasing away vermine, or defence of the husbandmans yard, they were, and are in their speciall natures and qualities with the other forenamed Dogges. And touching their diseases, they are cured by one and selfe-same Medicines.

All these infirmities in Dogges are cured by the first Medicine following.

All wormes inwardly. Costiuenesse or b-
All coldes or stoppings. ly-bound.
The Stone.

The first Medicine.

Make a strong decoction of Worme-wood and of Southerne-wood, then take a pint of the decoction, and dissolve into it as much *Alloes* as twice an hazell nut, and a good spoonfull of the powder of Iuory and Brimstone mixt together; then being lukewarme give it the Dog to drinke, and administer at his tuell two inches of a halfe peny-candles end in manner of a suppository.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All Lice or Fleas. All Serpent-bitings.
Al Wormes outwardly. Al mad Dogs bitings

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All Gals or Tettres.

All galling of feet.

All Itch or Scab or
mangie.

All fretting in the
feete.

All hurts by wilde beasts. The Canker.

The second Medicine.

MAKE a strong decoction of *Rew, Sage,*
Mints, and a handfull or two of Salt;
then with the decoction wash over all the
Dogsbody, then take *Treacle, Hogs-grease,*
yellow-Waxe, Turpentine and *Coperas,* of each
a like quantity, melt and mingle them toge-
ther, and with that ointment anoint all the sore
places, especially those which he cannot come
to licke, or else scratcheth most, and it will
speedily cure him.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

All tirednesse.

All Bruises.

All wormes whatsoever. All pain in the Eares.

The third Medicine.

First if the wound be wide and gaping, or
in any fleshy part, you shall stitch it up
with a needle and a little red silke: then take
the yolke of an Egge, and as much Soot of
a Chimney, and twice so much of the juice of
greene

greene Tobacco, and the iuice of *Mellilot*, with as much fresh *Butter* as will bring all these to a Salve, being molten and mingled well together on a soft fire; then with this salve either rent or plaster the grieved place, and it is a present remedy for all the former grievances, as hath beene often by me and others experienced.



The eighth point.

How to cure all the diseases in Conies, or Hares, with one Medicine onely.

The Character of Conies or Hares.

Hares or Conies are small Beasts, of a much more melancholy disposition then other Beasts, whence commeth the hardnesse of their living, for as it is written, they will feed far with the white rinde of the frost, or the snow: cert ain it is that in the frost and sharpest time of winter they feed best, because then the frost biting the foggy grasse maketh it most sweet,



upon which they delight most to feed: they are abundant in their increase, bringing forth their broods once every month, and of those broods not under three or foure at the least: neither doth she so soon disburden one brood but shee presently runneth to the bucke and ingendereth for another. The Males of these kindes are very unnaturall, for if they can find where the young ones are kindled, they presently deuoure them: whence it comes to passe that the Female at her time compleat withdraweth her selfe and hideth her young, daubing and damming up the hole till they be able to runne and shift for themselves, and then shee opening the hole by little and little, giveth them liberty to take the aire and vse their owne exercise: as for the profit of them, besides their flesh, which is an excellent food, their skinnnes are of great price, and are a most excellent furre, and little inferior for warmth, sweetnesse, and goodnesse, to any other: againe, the wooll or haire of them is very good to make felts of, and indeed is so soft and fine that it is but a little inferiour to the Beauer: with which wooll if it be mixed, it maketh a most perfect and good felt. To conclude, they are beasts of much hardnesse, and therefore of no long life, and they take delight in hard and

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sandy grounds, which are dry, for they haue no greater enemy then the wet: whence it proceedeth that their greatest infirmity is rottenness: yet such Hares or Conies as do live and delight in the clay earths, are even the greatest, fattest, stoutest, and best either for the dish, or any sport whatsoever.

All Conies or Hares are subject to two infirmities onely: which are cured by this one Medicine following.

The Rot.

Madnesse.

The first Medicine.

FOR these infirmities aboue named, you shall onely take the finest, sweetest, and dryest Hay you can get, and mixe it very well with the hearbe Hare-thistle, and therewith feed your Conies and Hares, especially in the winter season, and it will not onely prevent the infirmities, but also recover and cure the sickneses when at any time they are infected.

For



The ninth point.

*How to cure all the diseases in Poultry, as
Cockes, Hennes, Capons, Chickens, Turkeys,
Peacockes, Pheasants, Partridge, Quailles,
Rayles, Doves of all kinds, and
such like, with foure Me-
dicines onely.*

*The Character or nature of all sorts of Poul-
trie.*



HE Cocke, from whence the
Hen, Capon and Chicken pro-
ceedeth, & so all one, being the
sentinel & watch of the house,
is a lusty, proud, valiant, & cou-
ragious bird, taking both delight in himsele
& in other mens praises of him. It is writ of
them that they are Astronomers, and know
the course of the Stars; certain it is that they
keepe a true distance in their times, and crow
more after proportion then order: they are
great commanders and rulers of their owne
kind, and so jealous of their wives, that they

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will dye ere any strange Cocke enjoy the least shew of their presence. Of all beasts whae



soever, none but he reioyceth after the act of generation. The Hens are no lesse valiant then the Cockes, if they be true bred : and will with their opposites fight to the last drop : they are exceeding loving and naturall to their young, and will not onely fight in their defence, but also striue themselves to give their Chickens sustenance.

Your *Turkey* is not unlike unto these birds, for the *Cocke* is proud, valiant, and apt to fight; onely the *Hens* are much lesse naturall, though somewhat more doting, for from her too much love shee will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandring will lose them, never respecting her number, but so long as shee hath one to follow her, so long she respecteth not what hapneth to the rest. Of this nature

nature also is the *Peacocke*, who for beauty,
 pride, and understanding exceedeth all other
 birds, yet only are carelesse of their young.
 The *Peacocke* is a bird of long life, ordinarily
 living to the yeares of five and twenty or up-
 wards: he is a dish much used at banquets,
 for shew, more then for taste, for his flesh is
 not held exceeding wholesome, for it is cer-
 taine, that if he be neuer so wel and dry roasted
 over night, yet hee will be bloud raw the next
 day following. Now contrary to the *Pea-
 cocke*; the *Pheasant*, *Partridge*, *Quaile* and
Raile are excellent birds for the table, & more
 dainty and wholesome then any other: they
 are also excellent flights, and make rare sport
 before the *Hawke*, they flye not high, but
 nere to the ground, and though not very
 nimble of wing, yet swift after they are on
 wing; they loue not to flye long by reason
 of their much earnestnesse, but must haue ma-
 ny restes; but being slaine with the *Hawke*,
 they are the best, tenderest, and most pleasing
 foode: they bring forth their broods in great
 abundancce, and having once disclosed them,
 the young ones are able to defend themselves
 by flight, even when their shels are on their
 crownes: so strong and wily they are by na-
 ture, as house-Doues are of an innocent na-
 ture,

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ture, and very chaste, and neither male nor female change their mate, but keepe together one true to the other, living as coupled by the bond of marriage, keeping their owne hen continually, never visiting the holes of others, unlesse they be single by the death of their mates: the female are humble to their males: the male and female are both careful of their young ones, nay, you shall have the **Cock** oft-times chastise the Hen if she keep not the nest well; and yet kinde they be to them when they are about to build, lay, and set, as may be seene by their readines to them in that case: when the Hen cometh off the nest, the **Cock** goeth on presently. The **Cock** wil go abroad and first feed himselfe well and gorge himselfe, and when he cometh home will disgorge himselfe againe, feeding his Hen or his young ones. Stock-doves live ordinarily (as *Pliny* affirmeth) thirty yeares. The Turtle-doves of all the rest are the lovingst to their mate: for you shall see them alwayes flye together, unlesse one of them be kild, then the other will not live long after, but pine away.

All these infirmities in Poultry are cured by the first Medicine following.

The Fluxe of the belly.

Drowinesse of the Braine.

The first Medicine.

You shall take *Pease-bran* and scald it, either with water or sweet *Whay*, & give it the Poultry to eate, and it will stop any scowring in these house-fowle whatsoever, as hath bene often exprienced.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The stopping of
the belly.

All molten grease.
To avoyd bruif'd bloud.

The second Medicine.

Take either Bread made of *Wheat* or *Wheat* corne, but bread is the better, & put it into a small trough, then put to the same a good quantity of mans *Urine* newly made and warme, and let the Poultry eat the Bread or Corne out of the *Urine*, and it will cure them.

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All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The Pip. The stinging by wormen
The Roope. or venomous things.
All Lice.

The third Medicine.

First you shall pull away the scale from the Pip, and the black scurfe from the Roope, and lay the sore raw and bare; then take of Salt, Rue, Pepper, and Sweet Butter, of each like quantity, and beate them together in a Morter till it come to a Salve, then with the same annoint the sores, and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All sore Eyes. All dimnesse of sight.

The fourth Medicine.


Take a leafe or two of ground Iuie, or as some call it Alehoose or ordinary ground Iuie, & chew it well in your mouth; then sucking the iuyce thereof hard, spit it into the eyes of your Poultry, and thus doe twice or thrice a day. It is a most certaine cure, & often proved.

The

The tenth point.

How to cure all the diseases in Water-fowle, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, Teyls, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Plovers, Hens, Puets, Bytters, Guls, and such like, with one Medicine onely.

The Character or nature of wilde fowle.

 Wilde Fowle though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their generall natures there is small variety: they all love to liue together in flockes & heards, and in like manner they flye together, yet not in rout, but like souldiers, either in single or in double files, and for the most part they flye triangle wise, one as it were leading the way, and the rest in two wide branches following; by which meanes they gather more winde under them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they most ioy: some write they flye so close one after another, that the hindmost resteth his head on him that flyeth before him: howeuer, it is most certaine that they flye in a most decent

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cent and comly order. They do for the most
part keepe one nest, and in nourishing their
yong are very diligent, hiding them in holes
and in bushes, and never ditcovering them
till they be able to save themselves by fly-
ing. They are of all creatures most watchful,



feldome sleeping but when they are guar-
ded by some of their kind. They bring forth
their broods commonly once a yeare, yet
sometimes twice: yet those foules are rather
domesticall than wilde, for such fruitfulness
ever springeth from some extraordinary
keeping.

*All water-fowles for the most part are sub-
ject but to one infirmity onely, which is cured
by this one Medicine following.*

The Gargill.

The

The Medicine.

Take a clove of Garlike pild, and bruise it a little, and roule it up in sweet Butter, in fashion of a Capons cram, and so give it the fowle, & thus give about three cloves of Garlick at a time, and no more; and it is a present cure for this disease, or for any other inward sicknesse that shall offend your water-fowle at any time whatsoever.

I he eleuenth point.

How to cure all the diseases in singing Birds,
as the Nightingale, Lynnet, solitary Sparrow, Gold-finch, Bull-finch, Myskin, Spinke, Canary bird, Cordjall, Larke, Callander, Blackbird, Robbin, Throffle, and such like, with three Medicines onely.

The Character and nature of all manner of singing Birds.

All singing Birds generally do once a yeare change their colours in feathers, and alter their voyce in singing, and that in such sort that of a suddaine a man would say they were other Birds; which is a thing which hapneth

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not

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not vnto the greater fowles except it be onely the Crane, for they will at some times of the yeare grow blacker then at other some, especially in their old age: so likewise the Black-bird will grow reddish, and in Summer he singeth cleare and tunable, and in Winter he stuteth and stammereth, but in December commonly he is cleare mute and dumbe al-



together: also if the Black-bird be a yeare old, and especially the males, their bills turne white like Iuory, so likewise the Throftles or Mavisses all Summer are painted about the necks with sundy colours, but in the Winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale also singeth almost fiftene dayes together in the heighth of the Spring, and will learne easily to whistle: and so generally all other singing Birds, sing more at one time of the yeare than at another, except it be such Birds as are altogether

gether domestical & tame, used only to hear musicke, the voyces of men, & continual clamors, candle light and torch light, such I say will not only sing all the yeare long, but also all day and night without ceasing, as may be daily discerned in many Noblemens & Gentlemens houses. These singing Birds seldome sing the first yeare: only in the winter-time they will a little record, and then when the spring approacheth, they will breake forth with their voyces, and sound their notes full and perfect. And of all these singing Birds, the Linnæ, Robin, Bulfinch, Stare, is most decible and aptest both to tame, and to learne all several tunes: they take delight in their cages and servitude, only they are apt to feed suddenly, and with their too much fatnes, often corrupt and dye suddenly; therefore it is not good at any time to let them be without chalke, sugar, or Chickweed, which is a great preservative & present helpe against the disease of fatnesse, and you must shift them in a fresh cage every month, and take their dung from them every morning, and then blow their meate; and when you shift their cages, put the two doores together and blow on them, and they will shift themselves, for to handle them is dangerous; and when they

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moult or cast their feathers, spout a little
wine on them, & it will the sooner make the
moult their old coat: and for those Birds
that you would teach and bring vp to whi-
stle, you must hang their Cages in such a
place where they shal not heare the chirping
of Sparrows, for naturally they will rather
take the wilde note, as I have knowne by
experience, & have heard Birds some crow
like a Cock, and counterfet notes of Birds of
other kinds contrary to their owne kinde.
The Stare of al other Birds is very apt, ready
& tractable to be taught to whistle, & speak,
any thing without cutting or clipping the
tongue, as I have heard many speake as plaine
as any Parrot; but you must keepe them co-
vered al over, saving a place wher they may
see their meat and water, and as you would
teach a Parrot, so teach them. And for the
dieting of Birds, the Stare feedeth chiefly on
raw beefe and bread soaked in water, both
mixt together and small minced; the black-
bird and Thrush feedeth on raw beefe being
whole, and stickt on a stick in their Cage; the
Bulfinch and Linnet feed on Rapeseeds, but
you must take heede of Mustard-seed, for
they are like to Rape-seeds, & wil make the
pine away: The Canary bird doth feede on
Cana-

Canary-seeds and Rape-seeds mixt together:
The Robin & Nightingale seed on Oatmeale,
or raw meat: but if you get them now and the
some of the wormes that doe breed among
the flower at the Bakers, it will much avall
them.

*All these infirmities in singing Birdes, are
cured by the first medicine following.*

All Melancholly.	Moutting.
Leanness or mislike.	All Lice.
Strangling of the breast.	The Roupe.
	The Pchisicke.
The Apoplexie.	The Pip.
To bring the voyce again.	All constivenesse.
	The privy sicknesse.

The first Medicine.

TAKE Sugar, Saffron and Figges, of each a
like quantity, and either chaw them or
beat them in a Morter, til they come to a past,
and then give it the Bird to eat during the
time of her sicknesse, and into her water put
Mellon seeds bruized and chopt very small;
provided ever that you forget not in case of
the Pip, or Roope, first to plucke off the scale
or scab, and then to give the medicines after.

*All these infirmities are cured by the second
Medicine following.*

All sores or wounds,	All Gouts.
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All Impostumes.

The second Medicine.

TAKE of Butter & of Hens grease, of each a like quantity, and melt them, and mixe them wel together upon a soft & gentle fire; then with a feather dipt into it when it is reasonable warme, annoint the sore places, & if the wound be very great or deepe, then with a fine needle and a little red silke stitch it up, and then annoint it; and thus doe twice a day at the least, and it will helpe them.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All blindnesse.

All dimnesse of
sight.

All sore eyes.

The third Medicine.

TAKE halfe a spoonfull of cleare running water, and a full spoonfull of the iayce of Beets, and mix them wel together, then with a feather either anoint the Birds eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth, spit it into the Birds eyes, and thus doe twice or thrice a day at the least, and it will helpe them presently.

The

The twelfth and last point.

*How to cure all the diseases in Hawkes, of
what nature or quality soever they be,
with six Medicines onely.*

*The Character or nature of all sorts of
Hawkes.*

THere be in faulconry, sixteene kind
of Hawkes or birds that live upon
prey; and though euery one have in
them a speciall note or character of
much valour, yet some are much more vali-
ant thā other some, as the Eagle, the Vulture,
the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and such like, are
more valiant than the Gosse hawke, Lanner,
Kitt, Ringtaile, and such like. The valiant
Hawk ever truffeth her prey in the ayre, the
least valiant taketh her prey neere unto the
ground, & most cōmonly upon the ground.
The valiant Hawkes alwaies build upon the
hie rocks, & on the steepe cliffes, against w^{ch}
the rage of the Sea & water continually bea-
teth. And the lesse valiant Hawkes build in
tal timber trees; where they have some shel-
ter and refuge: as for those which build in
some wals, or upon the ruines of old houses,
as the Kestrils & such like, they are most base

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and cowardly, and neither fit for use nor im-
 ployment. The long-wingd Hawkes are fit-
 test for the river, and kill both the Herne, and
 the other smaller fowle, as is the Mallard and
 Tayle: and the short wingd hawkes will kill
 them and the Hare also. The Merlin and Hob-
 by take most delight in killing the Larke: the
 Sparrow-hawks in killing the Blackbird, and
 the Musket in killing the Sparrow only; ma-
 ny other flights there be, as of the Pye, Jay,
 and such like: but they are to be measured ac-
 cording to the mettle of the Hawke, for they



are flights to danger and force, and therefore
 it behoves the Hawke to have much cunning
 and much exercise before shee be brought to
 such flights, least that her mettle and rashnesse
 become her owne ruine, as many Faulkoners
 finde by dayly experience.

All

All these infirmities in Hawkes are cured by the first Medicine following.

All inward and privy	All sorts of wormes;
sicknesse of body.	Purging of glut.
The Pantas.	Constivenes in the body.
Casting of the gorge.	To cause digestion.

The first Medicine.

TAKE as much Agaricke as a pease, and wrap it either in a warme Pigeons heart or Chickens heart, or any other warme and bloody flesh, and give it the Hawke to eate fasting in the morning, and it is a most ready and certaine cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All privy griefe in	The Rye,
the head.	All Apoplexies.
All Rheumes.	

The second Medicine.

TAKE as much Mustard-seed bruised as will lye upon a three-halfe pence, and lap it as aforesaid, either in a warme Pigeons heart, Chickens heart, or other warme flesh, & then dip it in the juyce of Rosemary and Sage well mixt together, & so give it the Hawke to eate fasting

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fasting in the morning, and it will not onely
purge and cleanse her, but also comfort and
strengthen the brain exceedingly, as by prooofe
you shall finde.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

All diseases in the eies. Al bloud-shotten eies.
All dimmes of sight. The pin and web.

The third Medicine.

TAKE of the iuyce of ground Iuie or Ale-
hoofe halfe a spoonful, & put it to as much
fine scarst ginger, as will lye on a threehalfe-
pence, and being well mixt together with a
smal soft feather anoint the Hawks eye there-
with, morning, noone, and night, and it is a
most certaine cure, and often approved.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fourth
Medicine following.*

All diseases in the mouth. The Frounce.
All Cankers.

The fourth Medicine.

TAKE rough Alome and beat it to as fine
a Powder as you can possibly get it, then
take a spoonfull or two of the strongest and
best wine vinegar, and mixe your Alome with
the same till it be as thicke as puddle; then take

a fine rag of Cambricke or Lawne, and dip it therein, and with the same rub the sores well till they be ready to bleed, both morning, noone, and night, and it will cure it in a short space.

All these infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Impostumes, All wounds whatsoever.
All bruises whatsoever. The Formicas,
All Excrefcions. To stanch blood.

The first Medicine.

First, where there is any excrefcion of horny or bony substance, you shall cut it away, and lay the sore open and bare, and then apply the salve which followeth. But in case of wounds, if the wounds be great or deepe, you shall first stich it up with a fine needle and a little red silke, then take twenty raisines of the sun, and having pickt out the stones, boyle them in halfe a pint of wine till it bee thicke like pap; then beate it well together, & being very warme, apply it to the sore places, renewing it once in foure and twenty houres till the sores be healed: but if the fluxe of blood be great, then you shall take Merchants waxe and drop it upon the vein which bleedeth, and it will presently stanch it.

All

84 Markhams Method for curing of

All these infirmities are cured by the sixt Medicine following

The pin in the foot.

Bones broken:

The broken pounce.

Bones out of joynt.

The sixt Medicine.

First, you shall place the member right if there be either breach or dislocation, then take of *Galbanum*, of white pitch, and of Turpentine, of each a like quantity, and melt them together on a soft fire, then plaister-wise spread it upon a linnen cloath, and so fould it about the sore; then splent it, if neede require, otherwise onely rowle it up with a fine linnen rag, and the remedy will soone be effected, as hath beene often by me and others seene, and proved by experience.

The

The nature of Red and Fallow Deere.

THough the Deere by a secret instinct of nature and the providence of God are their owne Physicians, and not needing the helpe of man, yet because they are so serviceable for the use of man, I thought it not much impertinent



from my discourse, to shew their Character or nature. The Hart of all other beasts loveth to heare Musicke, and marvaileth at all things that he seeth, and taketh great pleasure to behold them, as hath beene often scene by their gazing at the Bowe and Arrowes of the Hunter, or at a Carter, and the like; They are
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at mighty enmity with Serpents, and renew their strength by eating of them; they have also a strange property, that if they goe to feed in young Springs or Coppes, they goe against the winde, and so can tell whether there be any person or not: and if any man chance to spit or pisse upon any sprig or branch in the Coppes: they will finde it out presently and utterly abandon that place. Being hunted and ready to be taken by the Hounds, they will for their last refuge flye to houses and places of resort, rather to yeeld to man than to dogs: and as *Pliny* saith, they can indure to swim thirty miles end-waies: and when they are to passe any great river, to goe to Rut in some Ile or Forrest, they assemble themselves together in heards, and knowing the strongest and best swimmer, they make him goe foremost, and then he which commeth the second stayeth up his head upon the backe of the first, and all the rest in like manner even unto the last: the foremost being weary the second taking his place, and he commeth backward. They goe to Rut about the midst of September, and beare their young ones eight months: sometimes they bring two calves at one: their little ones they practise and exercise to use their legs from
the

the very beginning, leading them up to high rockes, teaching them to leape, run, and flye away, acquainting them with their dens and secret places of harbour: the males are horned, and they above all other living creatures cast them every yeare once at a certaine time of the Spring, and to that purpose a little before their mewing they seeke out the most secret corners, and most out of the way to hide themselves: when they are Pollards they keepe close hidden, as if they were disarmed: and all this they do as if they envyed that men should have good of any thing that they had. Their age may bee knowne by their heads, (for every yeare they have one more branch then they had the last yeare before) untill they come to fixe, after which time, they come new ever alike, so that their age cannot be discerned any more by their head, but their marke is taken by their mouth and teeth: for as they grow in age they have few or no teeth at all: yet the branches grow out of the roote, whereas all the while they were younger they used to have them break forth and standing out at the very forehead. At the first when they breake out againe they bee like to the glandules or kernels of dry skinne, that new put forth; then grow they
with

with tender stalkes to retaine round and long knots, covered all over with a certaine plumedowne like velvet : so long as they be destitute of their hornes, and perceive their heads naked, they go forth to reliefe by night, and as they grow bigger and bigger they harden them in the hot Sunne, eist-soones making prooffe of them against trees : and when they perceive they be tough and strong enough, then they goe abroad boldly. The Harts and Hinds may live an hundred yeares and upward,

Thus, gentle Reader, I have briefly ended my short Epitome, craving nothing but this at thy hands, that when thou hast made triall of these my approved remedies, and findest the profit to redound to thy selfe (as many heretofore have done) praise God, and thinke well of me thy friend.

FINIS.

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